

LABOR AND THE CONSTITUTION.

The Subjects Spoken About at the American League.

H. F. BALDWIN, A. G. M. ROBERTSON.

The First Speaker Tells About the Position Held by the Planters in Regard to Chinese Labor—The Second Deals with Constitutional Matters.

The open meeting of the American League was fairly well attended last Wednesday. H. F. Baldwin and A. G. M. Robertson were the speakers of the evening. Mr. Baldwin spoke on the labor question and the Constitutional Convention. He said, in part:

When I was asked to address you, I first said no as I am not a public speaker, but I agreed finally, because I wish to become more in touch with you. I have a fellow feeling for working men and mechanics, as I have been with them for thirty years. I did not get into the manager's position by crawling through the window.

A great many people here are suspicious of the planters, thinking that they wish to control the situation entirely. But there is no foundation for such a thought. The declaration of the leaders of the Provisional Government have been so plain in their meaning, that they intend to get annexation, that it has shown all the planters just what they are coming into when they join the ranks of the party. Some of the planters, influenced by Spreckels, have kept out of the movement. I am an annexationist. I was not, prior to January 17, 1893, but when the Queen tried to put us all back fifty years, I rebelled, and fell into line.

But we are not annexed yet, and I would like to say a few words on the labor question as it is today. There is one idea that the planters would like to fill up this country with Chinese and other cheap labor. This I do not believe. Recent arrivals may feel this way, but those who have lived here for years, as I have, are in favor of making a Chinese colony here. I have worked in the legislature to restrict Asiatic immigration. In 1890 I helped to pass a severe measure against Chinese. The planters in the house did this when we could have passed a much more lenient measure, but we did not. It must be admitted that the planters are a power in this country, but they have not used this power. As a proof of this, the fact that a few years ago there were 19,000 Chinese in the country to 14,000 at present, is a good example. You know, gentlemen, that in this tropical country a white man cannot work in the field. It is impossible. Owing to the nature of our industries, we need a plentiful supply of cheap labor. This cheap labor opens up work for other and higher grades of labor. But this Chinese labor must be restricted, and the planters will help you do it.

This Constitutional Convention is as representative a body as could be gathered together. There are many nationalities and many occupations represented. There is a most important work before us. We are not working for any class of people, but for the good of all. We are there to establish a Republic, and a strong one—so strong that the Royalists cannot tear it down. I believe with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Emmeluth the other evening, that we should get as near the people as God and the conditions will let us. But we must watch these conditions. As long as it is necessary to keep an armed force in our public buildings, so long we will still be in a position to watch everything. We must not quarrel over minor questions. If we stand shoulder to shoulder, it will not be long before the stars and stripes, that so gallantly decorate your room, will wave over the Executive Building.

President Murray then introduced Judge Robertson, who said: Taking it for granted that you expected to hear the new constitution discussed, I will confine myself to that. I understand that some of our friends have found fault with this constitution. I am not one of these, and I am going to tell you of some of the good features of it. I hold that the peculiar conditions of this country prevent the formation of an ideal form of government. There are many things in it that go against the grain of an American, and yet they are necessary. There are two ways of ruling a country. The first is by ballot and the second by bullet. Most people prefer the former. I want to refer to some figures.

On December 1, 1890, there were 90,000 people in this country. Of these, 45,000 were males, above the age of fifteen years. From this number, 38,000 Hawaiians and Asiatics are deducted. The latter nationalities are not capable of governing according to American ideas. This leaves 8,000 males, 4,000 of whom are registered voters, to govern this country. Some may claim these figures hard, because I say the natives are incapable of good government. Far be it from me to say anything against the Hawaiians. They are intelligent, and generous, but these qualities must not be magnified too much. Of course, there are exceptions, but they are comparatively few. Not many years ago, the natives were the slaves of a despotic king. The constitution of 1887 took a large share of the king's power away and gave it to the people. The speaker then read the memorial of the Hui Kalaiala to Blount.

Why did not the natives register on the 2d of May? Because the word was sent out from headquarters that they would be punished, if they did, when the queen was restored. The power of the government of this country, must be held in the hands of the comparatively few. This is the corner stone of our new constitution. The article in the new Constitution about eminent domain is a radical departure from former usages. We do not confine the taking of private property for public use alone, but for private use, if that use benefits the many. The provisions in regard to citizenship and naturalization have been skilfully prepared, and are a complete barrier to the Asiatic hordes. The income qualification of voters has been reduced to \$800, and that should be satisfactory to you all. In regard to the presidency, objection has been raised by some to the naming of the first President in the Constitution. If this were not done, there would be a great temptation to our enemies to try and capture the next election. There is only one candidate for President in our party, and an election would be a farce. There is a difference of opinion in regard to the time of the President. I believe in the six-year term. With no chance of re-election. If a man is elected for four years, and could be re-elected, there is a great temptation to him to use his power in a way he should not do to obtain his re-election. The crown-land question is one that has not attracted much attention, but it is a most important one. The income is about \$30,000 a year—that was prior to January 17, 1893, paid to the sovereign; but now this amount goes to the Government. The Council of State is another good feature of the new Republic. Its advisory powers will keep Executive in touch with the people.

The passing of Delegate McCandless' motion in regard to schools was a long step in the right direction. The Government may well take the school system in its own hands, and do the work now being done by others. The further appropriations of public money to schools that instill royalist doctrines into the ears of its scholars should be stopped at once. There have been a number of new articles to the Constitution proposed. One of them is woman suffrage. I expressed my views on this question to the ladies at the Committee meeting this afternoon, with the result that I was told that my chances for marrying were all gone. Another new measure proposed is the reduction of the number of ministers.

When I was elected I understood, and wanted, to have the Constitution submitted to the people. I do not think so now. Many States have promulgated constitutions without submitting it to the people, so we have good precedents. Annexation is nearer being an accomplished fact than we supposed a month ago. The passage of recent resolutions in the Senate and the House has shown us that the administration is changing its views. In conclusion, I beg to put in a plea for party harmony. We are on the eve of an election, the importance of which cannot be overestimated. Let Annexation be our war cry, and party union our motto.

J. A. McCandless and a few others also made short speeches.

FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Pearl Harbor Not Surpassed by Any Other Bay.

After a stay of over six weeks on Ford's Island, six weeks of hard work for both officers and men, Lieutenant Wood and his party have returned from Pearl Harbor, with as complete a set of surveys as it is possible to take. The result shows that Pearl Harbor, if taken in hand by the United States, will make the finest possible bay in the world, and at an expense which, compared with the final result, is almost nominal. Lieutenant Wood was asked Wednesday in regard to the work accomplished, and said:

"We have been at the harbor for just six weeks and two days, and have in that time made twenty-eight borings and over 1500 soundings. The survey has been a very complete one, and I have data enough to make a close estimate on the cost of all the work that will be necessary in making the harbor one of the finest in the world. Not a piece of coral has been encountered in the borings, and it would only require a comparatively small amount of dredging to give a depth of thirty feet on the bar at low tide. A peculiar formation of one of the coral banks on each side of the channel was discovered, that will be a great help in the work of disposing of the sand as it is dredged out."

"The more I see of Pearl Harbor, the more I am impressed with its military and commercial advantages. I have visited all the principal harbors of the world, with the exception of Sydney, and I have never seen one that can compare in any way with this one. Twenty miles of wharves could be built there cheaper than any other place in the world, as the deep water is so close to the shores. Complete maps and charts of the work done will be made as soon as possible, and forwarded to Washington."

During the time the party was at work, only one accident happened. That was when one of the men had his finger broken. Minor mishaps, like the involuntary bath taken by Ensign Knepper, are not counted as accidents, however.

COURT NOTES.

In the matter of the bankruptcy of John Richardson, appeal by contesting creditors against the order approving assignee's account. Carter & Carter for the assignee, V. V. Ashford for contesting creditors.

Samuel Ehrlich has been summoned on motion of the assignee to be and appear before Judge Whiting at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, to be interrogated touching his business affairs. F. M. Hatch for the assignee, C. W. Ashford for the respondent.

Messrs. C. W. Ashford and F. M. Wakefield, attorneys for the respondent in H. G. McGrew vs. Alphonsine McGrew, have filed a motion and affidavit in support, for alimony of \$25 per week or any other sum to be found sufficient by the Court.

Kapiolani, the queen dowager, as guardian of D. Kawananakoa and Jonah K. Kalanians'ole, has filed her final account in the trust, and asked the Court for approval of the same and for a discharge from further responsibility. The account covers a period of about ten years, and in that time the guardian has received \$5887.23, while she has expended the sum of \$18,759.99, leaving a balance due the guardian of \$12,872.76.

The applications of Anson Brunson and George J. Stoneman to be admitted to the Bar have been granted and licenses to practice law in all Courts of the Hawaiian Islands were issued to them.

The only case argued and submitted to the Supreme Court Tuesday was the libel in divorce of Henri G. McGrew by his guardian vs. Alphonsine McGrew the wife. The Chief Justice being disqualified Judge A. Brunson was requested by the other Justices and parties to sit and hear the arguments in the case. C. W. Ashford argued in support of dismissing the libel claiming that the privilege of applying for a decree of divorce was personal and could not be delegated to a guardian. Mr. Hartwell argued per contra in behalf citing the law and numerous authorities in support of the right of a guardian to step in and ask to sever the bonds of matrimony between the parties. This is the first case of its kind ever presented to our Courts, and the decision will be looked forward to with interest.

While at Peekskill, N. Y., Mr. J. A. Scriven, a prominent manufacturer of New York City, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Such good results were obtained from its use that he sent back to the druggist from whom he had obtained it for two more bottles of the same remedy. When you have a cough or cold give this preparation a trial and like Mr. Scriven you will want it when again in need of such a medicine. It is a remedy of great worth and merit. 25 and 50 bottles for sale by all Dealers, BARNES, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

The June Number a Vast Improvement Over Past Issues.

The June number of the Paradise of the Pacific is out. The current number shows a vast improvement over past issues of the monthly and contains much interesting reading matter. The leading feature is a paper on "Fruit Trees in Hawaii" written by Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture. It is a very entertaining article and one that will give the reader an idea of the different fruit trees that can be grown in the islands. James W. Girvin contributes an article on mangoes which is written in his usual entertaining manner. The remaining pages are filled with readable matter—some original and some selected, the whole making up a splendid number and one that ought to interest people abroad.

The Ewa Plantation has taken 4200 tons of sugar from 467 acres of cane. This is nine tons to the acre, and for a field of this size breaks all records.



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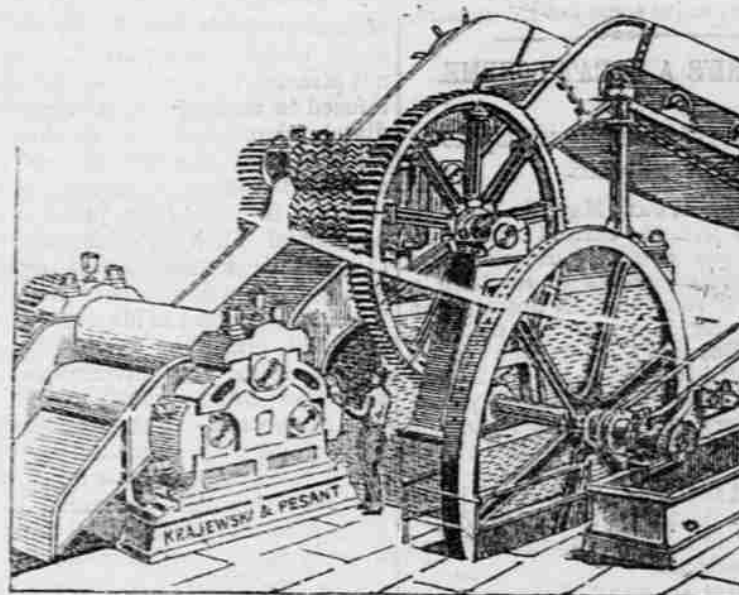
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